FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

U.S. moved for agreements with NATO allies on missile bases in West Europe.
France opposed U.S.-British arms aid to Tunisia.
Jordanian king denounced defense pact with Egypt, Syria.
Garcia won Philippine election.
Girard convicted, freed by Japanese court.

United States

LeMay made record jet tanker flight from U.S. to Argentina.
Army sought priority for anti-missile missile project.
Senators probed charges of Mafia racketeering in N.Y. garbage collection industry.
Abel sentenced as spy.

WORLD AFFAIRS

WESTERN DEFENSE

Dulles on NATO Missile Bases. State Secy. John Foster Dulles confirmed Nov. 19 that the U.S. would seek agreement in forthcoming NATO meetings for the establishment of U.S. intermediate range ballistic missile (IRBM) bases in Western Europe. Dulles told newsmen that the U.S. would seek to expand the current U.S.-British IRBM base agreement to include other NATO members and would grant "a very considerable measure of allied participation in the handling of these missiles." He indicated that an initial missile-base accord with NATO would be implemented by Executive agreements with European Govts. [See p. 353F-G3]

Dulles also said that the U.S. would seek the establishment of nuclear warhead & weapons stockpiles for NATO's use at strategic points throughout the NATO perimeter. As with warheads to be stored in Britain under the Anglo-U.S. IRBM accord, Dulles said, NATO nuclear stockpiles would remain in American custody but, in event of war, would be transferrable (under Presidential war powers) to NATO units trained in their use. He said that the U.S. would attempt to reassure other NATO members that such weapons would be used if needed but would not be used prematurely or to provoke nuclear war. [See pp. 345F3, 305B1]

On NATO Retaliation. Reaffirming the U.S.' commitment to NATO under treaty provisions defining "an attack upon one [as] an attack upon all," Dulles said Nov. 19 that the U.S. had further extended itself by placing troops in forward positions throughout NATO's defenses. He asserted that even if U.S. troops did not come under fire in any attack on NATO, "there is no doubt, but what in fact the [U.S.] would react through the [AF's] Strategic Air Command if "the situation seemed to call for it."

(Questioned by reporters, Dulles mistakenly said that U.S. nuclear warheads already had been stockpiled in Canada or were in position to be moved there quickly. The State Dept. revised Dulles' press conference transcript later Nov. 19 but not before Canadian Prime Min. John C. Diefenbaker had been forced to assure the House of Commons in Ottawa that there were no U.S. nuclear stockpiles or missile bases on Canadian territory.) [See p. 306A1]

Arriving in Chicago to address a dinner of the Chicago Council on Forgn. Relations, Dulles told newsmen Nov. 20 that if an attack "like that on Pearl Harbor" were made on NATO forces, the local NATO commander was empowered to decide immediately whether to shoot back. [See p. 305B1]

AF on Alert Status. Gen. Thomas S. Power, USAF Strategic Air Command chief, revealed Nov. 12 that SAC aircraft & crews had been on a 15-min. alert basis since Oct. 1 to fly nuclear bombing missions against targets in Soviet territory if necessary. Power, in Paris to brief NATO parliamentary delegates in session since Oct. 1, told newsmen that ⅓ of the SAC's estimated 2,000 jet bombers were kept "on the runways loaded with bombs" and that "the crews sleep near by." Power indicated that some SAC units were maintained in the air on a 24-hr. basis, ready to participate in any ordered massive retaliation. [See pp. 346A1, 273G2]

Adm. Jerauld Wright, NATO Atlantic naval cmndr., told the Paris meeting Nov. 13 that his nuclear-armed naval striking forces were capable of instant action against Soviet attack in coordination with SAC units. Wright had told newsmen Nov. 12 that NATO naval forces could contain the Red Fleet in the Baltic Sea. He warned, however, that the USSR had 500 submarines in commission and was launching 75 to 100 more each year. [See p. 223E-G3]

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), attending the NATO parliamentary meeting, proposed Nov. 13 that Britain, the Netherlands & Norway collaborate in construction of a series of floating or submerged missile-launching platforms. Jackson said that sea-borne launching pads would be relatively free from detection & attack by Soviet planes or missiles. Jackson, chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com.'s Military Applications Subcom., said that he favored easing of the McMahon Act to permit Britain & other NATO sea powers to obtain information necessary for construction of atomic subs. [See pp. 347A3, 226B1, 125B2]

McElroy on NATO Missiles. Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy told newsmen Nov. 19 that the U.S. expected to begin delivery of operational IRBM units to Britain before the middle of 1959. He refused to state when additional IRBMs would be available to other NATO members, but he said that they would be ready "earlier than had been expected" and would be supplied first to NATO nations "within IRBM deployment distance of the country which is regarded as our principal enemy." McElroy said that U.S. missiles would be sent to the Far East only after initiation of the NATO program. [See p. 363D1, D-G2]

(The U.S. Defense Dept. announced Nov. 18 that the 17th Tactical Missile Squadron, a Matador guided missile unit, was being sent to Formosa to bolster U.S. & Chinese Nationalist forces. It was to become part of the U.S. Pacific Air Force under Adm. Felix B. Stump, U.S. Cmndr. in the Pacific & Asia. Stump had told newsmen visiting Pearl Harbor Oct. 28 that the U.S. must retaliate instantly against any Soviet attack anywhere. He warned that "we are going to use atomic weapons" in "any war . . . from now on.") [See pp. 228E3, 153F3]

Meeting reporters in his first formal press conference since his appointment as Defense Secy., McElroy had disclosed Nov. 15 the U.S.' intention to press for IRBM site agreements with West European Govts. He also revealed that he advocated reductions in the numbers of U.S. troops stationed abroad, particularly in the Far East, if allied agreement could be obtained. [See p. 345F-G3]

McElroy & Dep. Defense Secy. Donald A. Quarles met Nov. 20 in Washington with visiting French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau for discussion of U.S. & French views on the NATO missile program. Washington sources indicated preliminary agreement on the establishment of U.S. IRMB bases on French territory. Pineau reportedly outlined French views on control of the proposed NATO nuclear stockpile system. [See p. 370A-E2]

West German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano announced Nov. 19 that he would visit the U.S. for talks with State Secy. Dulles on U.S. scientific

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& strategic proposals under study preliminary to the December NATO Council meeting. Von Brentano & West German Pres. Theodore Heuss had arrived in Rome Nov. 19 on the first visit to Italy of a German chief of state since Adolf Hitler. (West German Defense Min. Franz Josef Strauss told a news conference in Bonn Nov. 14 that West Germany would not succumb to "rocket psychosis" & permit Bundeswehr units to be armed with nuclear missiles within the forseeable future. He stressed that West German forces would confine their rocket arsenal to tactical types using conventional warheads.) [See pp. 169E1, 139G1, 123E3, 114D1]

NATO A-Weapons Asked. Members of the Military Com. of the NATO parliamentary conference under way in Paris demand Nov. 13 that the U.S. & Britain give up their nuclear weapons monopoly and distribute tactical atomic weapons among other NATO member states. Canadian, French, Greek, Netherlands & Belgian committee delegates urged the step as part of a move toward wider NATO cooperation in all fields. NATO Secy. Gen. Paul-Henri Spaak implied support for the A-weapon demand with a statement Nov. 13 that Europe should not be forced "to reinvent what the [U.S.] has already discovered." U.S. security "will not be imperiled if it makes known to its friends what its enemies already know," Spaak said. [See pp. 363C-D3, 345B2-346F1]

(Spaak had met Nov. 5 with British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan & Defense Min. Duncan Sandys for talks on implementation of the British-U.S. pledge for wider NATO cooperation in nuclear weapons, missiles & scientific research fields. Spaak outlined plans for division of weapons research tasks among NATO nations & for pooling of all resultant information. He told newsmen that NATO "must rationalize" the use of German scientists & permit them to carry on advanced weapons work. Macmillan told a London meeting Nov. 9 that even "the strongest countries" would have to submit to "this new spirit of interdependence" vital to NATO.) [See p. 345B-C2, E3]

NATO Strategy Scored. A joint Dutch-Belgian report prepared for the NATO Assembly's Military Com. and made public Nov. 10 charged that NATO strategies had been developed as an adjunct to U.S. & British nuclear power and had left West Europe with inadequate land & air defenses. Written by Albert Gilson, Belgian Parlt. member, & Dutch Lt. Gen. Michael R. H. Calmeyer, it said that the "Soviet threat cannot be met simply by means of [U.S. & British] atom bombs, whose use at the right moment is uncertain & in any case does not depend on a decision by NATO." It warned that the NATO force suffered "increasing disintegration." It urged that the NATO Standing Group be shifted from Washington to Paris as the first step in increased NATO coordination. [See pp. 369B1, 346A1]

Gen. Lauris Norstad, NATO Supreme Commander, denied "categorically" Nov. 11 "any suggestion that the quality or the quantity of [NATO] ground forces has deteriorated."

Tunisian Arms Cause Rift. The U.S. & British Govts. announced Nov. 15 that they had decided to supply Tunisia with a small quantity of arms & ammunition despite French protests based on fears that the arms would be passed to anti-French rebels in Algeria. The State Dept. expressed "regrets" that France had not been able to support the project. It said, however, that Tunisia had "freely chosen to associate itself with the West" and that the West therefore was bound to give Tunisia "the opportunity to purchase its means of defense from Western sources." [See pp. 358G1, 318G3]

U.S. & British aircraft delivered the arms to an airport near Tunis, Tunisia Nov. 15. The U.S. shipment (500 M1 rifles & 50,000 rounds of ammunition) & British delivery (350 Sterling sub-machineguns, 70 Bren guns & necessary ammunition) were hailed Nov. 15 in a radio address to the Tunisian people by Tunisian Premier Habib Bourguiba, who said that "America will not remain deaf forever to injustice. . . . If we know how to be grateful, then we shall be able to change the course of history in North Africa." [See p. 270F3]

French Premier Felix Gaillard, who had conferred Nov. 14 with U.S. Amb.-to-France Amory Houghton, told the Natl. Assembly in Paris Nov. 15 that the shipments were "an unfriendly act" and that unless France was given "a clear & unequivocal solution" of the Tunisian arms question, the planned December NATO conference would "be thrown open to question." Strong French protests were delivered to both the U.S. & British Govts. Nov. 15. The French delegation walked out of meetings of the NATO Assembly Political Com. Nov. 15, asserting that in the light of the Tunisian question, French participation in discussions of NATO unity had "no further purpose."

French Forgn. Min. Pineau flew to the U.S. Nov. 18 and met with State Secy. Dulles & Adlai E. Stevenson in Washington Nov. 19. An inconclusive statement issued at the end of their talks said that Dulles & Pineau had agreed "to seek procedures" by which leakage of the Tunisian arms to Algerian rebels could be prevented.

MIDDLE EAST

Hussein Vs. Egypt, Syria. King Hussein, 22 Nov. 14, Nov. 13 denounced Jordan's defense pact with Syria & Egypt under the Arab Solidarity Agreement [see p. 19B1] as "not worth the paper it is written on." Meeting with foreign newsmen in Amman, Hussein said that he had "no doubt that Egypt & Syria are instruments of international communism against Jordan" and "have tried to create a chaotic atmosphere to make it impossible for Jordan to carry out her policies peacefully." Denying that U.S. aid to Jordan had been hedged with political conditions, he said that it now was "clear that Syria & Egypt are not going to pay their share" of Arab aid pledges honored only by Saudi Arabia. [See pp. 362B2, 307E2, 289C2]

(The "N.Y. Times" reported rumors from Amman Nov. 14 that Hussein's mother, Queen Zein, had taken a quantity of jewelry to Switzerland as an emergency fund for Jordan's royal family.) [See p. 211D1]

(Jordanian Economy Min. Khalusi Kheiry urged the U.S. & Intl. Bank Nov. 18 to make development funds available to Jordan for the next 5 yrs. at 2½% interest. He termed present Intl. Bank interest rates of 5% "unacceptable" in view of Jordan's weakened economy.) [See p. 307F2]

Saud, Faisal Defend Hussein. Kings Saud of Saudi Arabia & Faisal of Iraq urged Syria & Egypt Nov. 14 to halt propaganda attacks on Hussein's Jordanian regime. Replying to an appeal from 6 Iraqi religious leaders for action to stop the anti-Hussein campaign, Saud wrote that all "causes of hatred among Arabs must be removed immediately." Faisal issued a statement "deploring radio attacks conducted by an Arab state against others." [See pp. 330D2, 204E2, 196A2]

Saud, in a cable to Jordan Parlt. speaker Mustafa Khalifeh, offered Nov. 19 to mediate the dispute between Egypt & Jordan. He termed it his "duty to work for the elimination of these differences & for ending everything that reflects on Arab solidarity & unity." [See p. 337B1]

Report Egypt Ends Campaign. Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser was reported Nov. 17 to have ended Egypt's propaganda campaign against Hussein in response to the pro-Hussein statements of Saud & Faisal and to further Egyptian efforts to improve economic relations with the West. Observers in Cairo reported a complete absence of anti-Hussein statements by the Egyptian press & radio. [See pp. 363B1, 362C2]

A Syrian Forgn. Ministry statement had warned Nov. 12 that revolt against Hussein was imminent and that the U.S. had exerted pressure on the Syrian Govt. "to neutralize Syria & prevent her from intervening in Jordan." [See p. 362D2]

Egypt-Syria Union Voted. A joint Syrian-Egyptian Parlt. session in Damascus and a meeting of the Egyptian Natl. Assembly in Cairo voted unanimously Nov. 18 to approve plans for the creation of a federal union of Egypt & Syria. 40 Egyptian assembly members joined the Syrian Parlt. in its Damascus session. The motions, which called on other Arab states to join in the proposed union, were to be implemented by a joint

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Egyptian-Syrian committee charged with drafting a federal constitution. [See p. 307A2]

Bulganin Pledges Egypt Aid. Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin announced Nov. 19 that the USSR had "agreed to help Egypt in building up her national economy." Bulganin, addressing a Kremlin reception for visiting Egyptian War Min. Abdel Hakim Amer, said that the Soviet aid had been requested by Nasser and would be "selfless & based on mutual respect." Bulganin toasted Nasser as "the outstanding political figure of the Arab East." [See pp. 354D2, 275F3, 163E1]

Amer had held talks with Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan, Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko & Soviet foreign aid chief Mikhail G. Pervukhin. Amer said Nov. 19 that the USSR had supported Egypt "with deeds." He expressed Egypt's "full confidence in the policies of the Soviet Union." A joint Soviet-Egyptian communiqué issued Nov. 19 declared that agreement had been reached on "questions of political & economic collaboration, as well as military questions." [See p. 195G3; Vol. XVI, 243C-E1]

Turks Withdraw from Border. Turkish & Western newsmen reported Nov. 19 that the Turkish Army had begun to withdraw troops & matérial from southern areas bordering on Syria. The move was ordered despite reported joint Syrian-Egyptian military maneuvers in the Aleppo area of northern Syria. Turkish Rep.-to-UN Seyfullah Esin, in a letter to UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, denied Nov. 14 Syrian charges that Turkish aircraft & troops had violated the border Nov. 4. [See p. 362A-C3]

Turkish-Italian Talks. Turkish Pres. Celal Bayar & Premier Adnan Menderes were reported Nov. 16 to have opened talks in Ankara with visiting Italian Pres. Giovanni Gronchi & Forgn. Min. Giuseppe Pella on an "Italian doctrine" for the Middle East. The talks were said to cover a new approach to the Arab-Israeli question, "a more rational development of economic collaboration" with Arab countries & "systematic political consultation" between Italy & Turkey as southernmost members of NATO. [See p. 332F3]

Israeli-Syrian Accord. Israeli & Syrian representatives agreed Nov. 14 to permit civilian construction work in the demilitarized zones along the Israeli-Syrian frontier. The first meeting since 1955 of the Syrian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Comm. produced agreement "that any legitimate work in the area concerned should not be interfered with & that differences of opinion should be solved by peaceful means." The meeting had been called to deal with Syrian complaints arising from an attack Nov. 6 on Israeli workmen engaged in drainage work in the demilitarized zone near Tawfik. [See p. 362G2, C3]

The Israeli Govt. had announced Oct. 31 completion of the 6-yr. Lake Huleh drainage scheme on the Israeli-Syrian border. The project, pressed despite Syrian protests, cleared 15,000 acres of swamp for cultivation by diverting Huleh waters to the Sea of Galilee. [See p. 282F3]

Israel Favors West. Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion, in the Knesset [Parlt.] in Jerusalem Nov. 18, rejected leftwing appeals for a neutralist foreign policy. A Knesset confidence vote backed Ben-Gurion's pro-Western policies by 63-12 and, in effect, rejected a plea by Nahum Goldmann, World Zionist Org. pres., for moderation toward the USSR in the hope that restrictions on emigration of Soviet Jews would be eased. [See p. 347G2]

(A report issued Oct. 27 in Chicago by the Amer. Jewish Com.'s Natl. Exec. Bd. charged Russia with waging a "full scale" discrimination drive against the 3 million Jews in the Soviet Union.) [See pp. 298E1, 267C1]

Damages Sought from Reds. Suits filed with the Intl. Court of Justice at The Hague by Israel Oct. 17 & by the U.S. Oct. 29 sought damages from the Bulgarian Govt. for Israeli & U.S. citizens killed in the crash of an Israeli airliner shot down over Bulgaria July 27, 1955. Israel had rejected Aug. 5 a Bulgarian offer of $1,000 in compensation for each victim. [See Vol. XV, p. 254D3]

An Israeli oil company filed suit in Moscow Oct. 29 for recovery of $2,396,440 from Soyuzneftexport, the USSR's oil export agency, for its cancellation of contracted Soviet oil deliveries to Israel on Nov. 6, 1956. [See Vol. XVI, p. 251E3]

Yemen. Crown Prince Seif el Islam el-Badr, Yemeni Forgn. & Defense Min., arrived in London Nov. 10 for talks with British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd on a possible delineation of the frontier between Yemen & the British Protectorate of Aden. A British Govt. statement Sept. 19 had reported the withdrawal of Yemeni forces from the Beihan area of western Aden [see p. 276C3]. Dispatches from Aden asserted Oct. 10 that Soviet technicians had begun construction of a military airfield near Sanoa, Yemen. [See p. 259A2]

(Oman rebel spokesmen in Cairo claimed Oct. 1 that 86 British soldiers had been killed in a clash with rebels in the mountains of Oman. British Forgn. Office spokesmen denied the report Oct. 1 and said that all British forces already had been withdrawn from Oman. [See p. 276B-C3]

Iran Claims Bahrein. Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi of Iran instructed his Govt. Nov. 12 to prepare a bill asserting Iranian sovereignty over Bahrein I., an independent oil-producing sheikhdom off Saudi Arabia in the Persian Gulf. The British Forgn. Office said Nov. 13 that Bahrein was under British protection and Sheikh Sulman bin Hamad al Khalifah's regime would be defended against Iran. [See p. 79A2; Vol. XVI, 123B1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Red Leaders Meet. Soviet, satellite & Western Communist Party leaders were reported Nov. 16 to have begun talks in Moscow on coordination of world Communist policy. The high-level CP talks, which followed preliminary meetings among national delegations in Moscow for celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, were said to center on proposals for reestablishment of a Soviet-bloc organization to replace the Cominform (dissolved in 1956) and the pre-World War II Comintern (disbanded in 1943). [See pp. 275G2, 250B1; Vol. XVI, 126C1; III, 163M]

Attending the Kremlin talks were Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chinese Communist Pres. Mao Tse-tung, Yugoslav Vice Pres. Edvard Kardelj, North Viet Nam Pres. Ho Chi Minh, Bulgarian Forgn. Trade Min. Zivko Zhivkov; Premiers Janos Kadar of Hungary, Chivu Stoica of Rumania & Kim Il Sung of North Korea; CP Secys. Wladyslaw Gomulka of Poland, Walter Ulbricht of East Germany, Maurice Thorez of France & Palmiro Togliatti of Italy.

(A Czech delegation headed by CP First Secy. Antonin Novotny returned to Prague following the death Nov. 13 of Czech Pres. Antonin Zapotocky. The Czech Parlt. voted unanimously Nov. 19 to name Novotny, 52, to succeed Zapotocky.) [See p. 367E3]

Yugoslav Pres. Tito had cancelled Oct. 29 his projected visit to the 40th anniversary celebrations in Moscow, ostensibly for health reasons. Tito was said Nov. 2 to have expressed concern at the ouster of Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov as Soviet Defense Min. on Zhukov's return to the USSR from visits to Yugoslavia & Albania. [See pp. 350G3-351C1, 249G3-250E1]

In speeches before a special session of the Supreme Soviet (Parlt.) in Moscow, Mao & Gomulka reaffirmed Nov. 6 the intention of Red China & Poland to continue their strong ties with the USSR. Both, however, stressed the right of China & Poland to travel "separate roads to socialism." Kardelj told the Supreme Soviet Nov. 6 that Yugoslavia would continue to apply Soviet experience "not mechanically but creatively." [See pp. 361B-F1, 307E-G3]

Anglo-French Power Link. Agreement on plans for an $11.2 million cross-channel cable system to link the British & French electricity networks was announced in the House of Commons Nov. 18 by British Paymaster Gen. Reginald Maulding. He predicted that the power link, to be completed by the winter of 1960-61, would save $840,000 annually by providing for daily shifts of electric power between the 2 countries during peak current demand periods. It also would make possible seasonal transfers of current from French water-power generators to Britain during winter and from British coal generators to France during late summer. [See p. 147C3]

Common Market. Members of the 6-nation European Coal & Steel Community (ECSC) Assembly, meeting in Rome Nov. 5-9, adopted a resolution reassuring Britain and Scandinavian, American & Asian nations that,

if necessary, the European common market treaty would be amended to avoid protectionism and "emphasize the open character of the market." [See p. 355C1-C2]

French Forgn. Affairs Undersecy. Maurice Faure, addressing the opening session of an Org. for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) Com. of Mins. meeting on a proposed 17-nation OEEC free trade zone in industrial goods, demanded delays to permit prior establishment & functioning of the 6-nation WEU common market. He expressed French opposition to British terms for joining the OEEC zone. [See p. 354F3]

OEEC financial reports issued Nov. 11 in Paris warned that the present economic imbalance between France & West Germany could affect Europe's current prosperity. The OEEC warned that France's adverse foreign trade balance, estimated at $1.2 billion for 1957, could prevent effective French participation on the WEU common market plan. It chided West Germany for undervaluation of its currency which, it said, had brought a mark shortage among West Germany's debtor states. [See pp. 314A2, 270G2-B3, 228E1]

UN Studies Asian 'TVA.' UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld announced Nov. 15 the appointment of retired U.S. Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler to head a UN study for a TVA-type project in Southeast Asia's Lower Mekong River Basin. Wheeler, a World Bank engineering consultant & ex-chief of the U.S. Army Engineers Corps who supervised the UN's Suez clearance program, was asked to review plans drawn for the project by the UN Economic Comm. for Asia & the Far East. ECAFE plans called for construction of irrigation & power dams at Pamong, Laos and Sambor & Tonle Sap, Cambodia. The project would affect 17 million persons in parts of Thailand, Laos, Cambodia & South Viet Nam. Wheeler took charge of the ECAFE mission Nov. 19 in Bangok. [See p. 146G2]

$100 Million UN Fund Asked. A U.S. plan presented Nov. 18 to the UN Gen. Assembly's 82-nation Economic & Financial Com. urged creation of a $100 million UN Special Projects Fund for economic & technical assistance to the world's underdeveloped nations. The proposal called for expansion of the UN Technical Assistance (Point 4) Admin. budget from $30 million pledged for 1958 to $50 million in 1959 with an additional $50 million development fund to be raised by voluntary contributions from UN members. [See pp. 314F1, 129G2; Vol. XVI, 241C2, 198D3]

Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), U.S. delegate to the assembly, had told newsmen Nov. 11 that under requirements for matching local funds & programs, the $100 million U.S. plan could mobilize resources totaling $350 million. Judd had expressed U.S. opposition to a proposed $250 million Special UN Fund for Economic Development on grounds that it "raised false hopes" & ignored the lack of adequate funds for underwriting the program on a non-matching basis.

Netherlands Rep.-to-UN G. J. N. M. Ruygers introduced in the Economic & Financial Com. Nov. 18 a rival 11-nation plan for creation of a UN working capital fund designed along lines of the $250 million SUNFED proposal. Unlike the U.S. proposal, which would provide groundwork for attracting future private & Govt. investment on an international basis, the 11-nation plan called for use of an unspecified capital fund (reportedly $150 million) for direct outlays on specific projects in underdeveloped countries.

The 11 nations backing the Netherlands and earlier SUNFED proposals (Yugoslavia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina, Chile, Ceylon, Egypt, Greece & Holland) had accused the U.S. Nov. 12 of submitting the UN Special Projects Fund plan only to block adoption of the $250 million direct-aid program. They charged that underdeveloped nations already were unable to raise capital from local or Western sources to meet matching funds required under many U.S. & UN aid programs.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMED FORCES

LeMay Sets Air Marks. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, Air Force vice chief of staff, flew a KC-135 jet Stratotanker* a record 6,325 miles without refueling from Westover Air Base, Mass. to Buenos Aires in a record 13 hr. 2 min. 51 sec. Nov. 11-12 as part of U.S. participation in Argentina's Natl. Aviation Week. LeMay & his crew of 19 flew at an altitude of 35,000-40,000 ft., averaged 480 mph., hit a top speed of 550 mph. They set an additional record Nov. 13 by flying the 5,024 miles from Buenos Aires to Washington in 11 hr. 5 min. 8/10 sec. (The previous non-refueling distance record was 1,448 miles, set by Elisabeth Boselli of France in a Mistral jet Mar. 1, 1955 in a flight from Creil, France to Agadir, French Morocco.) [See p. 23G2]

Defense vs. Missiles. James Reston reported in the "N.Y. Times" Nov. 20-21 that the Army was pressing the Admin. to give top priority to producing an operational AMM (anti-missile missile) by 1961 but that the Air Force was opposing the plan.

The Army proposal, presented to Defense Secy. McElroy & the Joint Chiefs of Staff by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army chief of staff, called for a $6-7 billion 3-yr. program.* Taylor held that experiments with the Army's Nike-Zeus missile indicated that it could be armed with nuclear or thermonuclear warheads and developed to track down & destroy attacking ICBMs. Taylor warned that Soviet missile progress was lessening Strategic Air Command effectiveness.

The AF, which also had an AMM (the Wizard) under development, opposed Taylor's project on grounds that: (a) the Army missile "killer" was not advanced sufficiently to justify its great cost, (b) the Russians might repel the anti-missile weapon by equipping their ICBMs with electronic devices, (c) overemphasis on a contra-missile would be a "Maginot Line" concept "which has never worked in history." [See p. 346G2-E3]

A House Appropriations subcommittee May 9 had released testimony in which: Ex-Deputy Defense Secy. Reuben B. Robertson reported, on the basis of advice from Army, AF & civilian contractors, that "the technological problems" in developing an AMM "are not perhaps as insoluble as might have appeared to be the case" a year earlier. Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, chief of Army research & development, held that an AMM was attainable "if we get on with it."

Gavin, urging an AMM at a Senate Appropriations subcommittee hearing June 12, had said it could provide "a 100% effective air defense system." (Gavin aserted that missiles rather than strategic air power would be the "greatest deterrent" in the future because "in the missile era, the man who controls the land will control the space above it; the control of land areas will be decisive.")

Col. McPherson Morgan, head of a 16-man research team at Kirtland AF Base, N.M., disclosed Nov. 16 that his unit was making a "feasibility study" of testing nuclear explosions in space—possibly as a way of destroying missiles. He pointed out that there was no air there to slow such a blast. (Dr. Ralph E. Lapp suggested that Morgan's team might be working on the feasibility of putting "sand traps" in the paths of ICBMs. If millions of tiny pellets were thrown up before an ICBM, it might crash into them & blow up, he said.)

(It was reported that MIT's Lincoln Laboratory at Cambridge, Mass., financed by funds from all 3 services, had perfected a long-range radar as a research tool in detecting ballistic missiles & in investigation of meteors & the aurora. The new device accurately tracked the Russian sputniks —a feat not matched by the radar of the AF's Arctic Distant Early Warning Line.) [See p. 305G3]

Reentry Problem. Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker Nov. 14 labeled "an unqualified success" the Jupiter-C nose cone Pres. Eisenhower had shown on TV Nov. 7. The missile nose cone had been shot into space, had reentered the atmosphere without burning up and had been recovered. Brucker said its interior had been coated with paint that changes color at more than 150° heat. "The paint did not change color," he reported.

Further details had been revealed at a Cincinnati press conference Nov.

* Military version of new Boeing 707 longrange jet airliner. The KC-135, designed for aerial refueling of B-52s & jet fighters but adaptable to transport of troops & cargo, was powered by 4 Pratt & Whitney J-57 engines developing 10,000 lb. of thrust each.

*Current cost of Army anti-missile missile program: about $50-60 million a year.

13 by Alvin G. Waggoner, a missile adviser to the Defense Secy.; Col. John H. Swenson (Army), Asst. Defense Secy. for research & engineering; Capt. Leslie M. Slack, Naval Ordnance's director of surface weapons systems.

Swenson said that despite the intense "speed, heat, forces of gases & other conditions which the cone had to endure," it successfully: (a) "slow ed itself by ejecting a parachute without burning it on the red-hot metal"; (b) "put out a balloon & inflated it"; "then a little guillotine severed the inflated tube and the balloon was let out on a tether"; (c) "ejected & fired some small bombs" to indicate "the point of the crash"; (d) put out an antenna and began broadcasting; (e) flashed light signals; (f) ejected marker dye into the water; (g) put out shark repellent to protect those recovering the cone.

Stewart Alsop reported in the "N.Y. Herald Tribune" Nov. 17 that the nose cone the President had shown had "reentered the atmosphere at a speed at which the reentry problem is relatively easy to solve, a speed far less than that required for operational long-range missiles." Alsop said Mr. Eisenhower had failed to point out that "the reentry problem has by no means been solved for missiles which must reenter the atmosphere at speeds of 20 times the speed of sound or more." (The reentry speed of the nose cone shown by the President had been estimated unofficially by other sources at 9,000-15,000 mph. A speed of 12,000-16,000 mph. was considered as suitable for an ICBM.)

Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris, chief of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, told reporters Nov. 14 that the Army had solved the reentry problem for both ICBMs & IRBMs and he assumed Russia had done so also. [See p. 364E1-A2]

British Defense Min. Duncan Sandys told the British House of Commons Nov. 7 that "considering what they [the Soviets] have achieved on other aspects of the [missile-satellite] problem . . . we would be unwise to assume that they have failed to find an answer to this [the reentry] part of the problem." (He said the sputniks proved the Russians had "successfully developed all the motive power needed" for an ICBM. He added that the sputniks had "helped to precipitate closer collaboration" between the U.S. & Britain.) [See p. 233D1]

Soviet Missiles. Richard Witkin reported in the "N.Y. Times" Nov. 19 that the U.S. had "intelligence reports of hundreds of [Soviet] IRBM firings" and that "ranges . . . have been up to 1,000 miles." He said "intelligence data also show that Russia has successfully fired 2 5,000-mile ICBMs" but that "there is no knowing whether the nose cone adequately withstood the heat generated during the descent or how good the guidance was." B. J. Cutler wrote in the "N.Y. Herald Tribune" Nov. 18 that "the Soviet Union has begun to assert . . . that its armed forces are now equipped" with ICBMs. He cited 2 "Soviet Fleet" claims that ICBMs were "part of the equipment of the [Soviet] armed forces." Cutler said "Soviet Aviation" had claimed Nov. 17 that Russia's ICBM was accurate to within .2%, "meaning that one would not miss a target 5,000 miles away by more than 10 miles." He said "accurate firing of an ICBM is regarded as more complicated than sending up a satellite." [See pp. 273B2, 305C3]

Moscow radio reported Nov. 14 that a test Soviet ICBM rose about 620 miles before returning to the atmosphere at 13,000-15,000 mph. [See pp. 353E-G3, 339E-G1]

(Ex-Soviet Sr. Lt. Lev I. Predtechevsky, 30, who said he had jumped ship in West Europe Mar. 8 while making hydrographic charts of non-Communist harbors & coasts, told newsmen in Munich Nov. 14 that Russia had about 500 submarines and that most had missile launchers. Some, he said, could launch H-bomb rockets [see p. 332G3]. He reported that in 1955 he had witnessed the explosion & sinking of the Soviet battleship "Novorossiisk," in which 1,500 men died. The ship had been identified in the Western press in Apr. 1956 as the cruiser "Novosibirsk.") [See Vol. XVI, p. 145B3]

Sputnik Developments. Dr. Alexei Pokrovsky, Soviet physiologist who helped train the dog Laika for its no-return voyage aboard Sputnik II, said Nov. 15 that Laika had "an absolutely painless death" brought about by the stoppage of the satellite's oxygen-regeneration equipment [see p. 365B-E3]. This information & other data on the Soviet satellite program was made public in Moscow at a press conference conducted by Pokrovsky; Dr. Ivan P. Bardin, chairman of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Com. for the Intl. Geophysical Year; Dr. Anatoly A. Blagonravov, the academy's representative at several IGY conferences, and Dr. Yevgeny K. Fedorov, rocket & satellite expert.

The Soviet scientists revealed that: (a) No means of returning Laika to earth had been included in Sputnik II because they had "not yet fully solved" the problem of recovering satellite contents [see p. 365D3]; (b) Sputniks I & II used the same fuel [see p. 366B1]; (c) no previous satellites, successful or unsuccessful, had been launched by the Russians [see p. 366B-C1]; (d) the Soviets were working on the problem of launching a rocket to circle the moon but were far from success. [See p. 366E-G1]

Moscow's Govt. newspaper "Izvestia" reported Nov. 13 that the USSR planned to send more dogs into space before human beings were used. [See p. 353F2]

Hugh Odishaw, executive director of the U.S. Natl. Com. for the IGY, reported in Cambridge, Mass. Nov. 15 that the Soviets were giving out all the information on their satellites that the IGY agreement required. Detailed scientific data would take months to gather & pass on, he said. He said the U.S. had not yet given details about rockets launched months ago. [See p. 339B3]

Girard Guilty, Goes Free. Army Specialist 3/C William S. Girard, 22, was convicted by a 3-judge Japanese court in Maebashi, Japan Nov. 19 of killing Mrs. Naka Sakai, 46, a Japanese woman who had been picking up empty brass cartridge cases on an Army firing range. Girard was sentenced to a suspended 3-yr. jail term.

Prosecution witnesses testified during the trial, which opened Aug. 26, that Girard had enticed Mrs. Sakai by calling to Japanese shell-scavengers to come for shells near him and then had fired 2 empty shells from a rifle grenade launcher. One shell killed Mrs. Sakai.

The principal witness against Girard was Sp. 3/C Victor N. Nickel, who had been guarding machineguns & equipment with Girard when the incident took place. Nickel testified Sept. 24 that Girard had enticed Mrs. Sakai & aimed her. Girard insisted Aug. 26 that he had not aimed at the woman and that her death was "an accident." He told the court he was "very sorry."

Chief Judge Yuzo Kawachi, 50, called Girard's actions "excessive mischief" done solely to satisfy a "momentary caprice," a "childish whim," and "completely irrelevant" to his duty of guarding equipment. But Kawachi agreed, as had the prosecution, that Girard had not intended to injure or kill Mrs. Sakai. The judge said the brass-pickers must shoulder "the burden of half the criticism" because they "placed their lives . . . in dangerous circumstances for the sake of greed" "despite the efforts of the authorities" & "warnings" against entering the area. He also took into account Girard's repentance (very important in Japanese courts) & U.S. Army proposals to give the Sakai family "a considerable sum of money [629,396 yen, or $1,748]."

Dr. Itsuro Hayashi, prominent Japanese criminal lawyer, was defense counsel. Kakuichi Sugimoto headed the prosecution. [See p. 341D-E2]

(The UP reported Sept. 2 that a U.S. Marine had been acquitted by court martial in Sept. 1956 after killing a Japanese shell-picker, Mrs. Unue Negami, on a firing range by shooting her with an empty shell.)

(The South Korean police reported Oct. 7 that U.S. soldiers had killed a 3-yr.-old boy, 4 women & 65 other Koreans and wounded 11 women & 77 other Koreans since 1953. Pvt. Ronald E. Fassett, 19, of Ulster, Pa. was acquitted by court-martial Aug. 8 of involuntary manslaughter in the shooting of the 3-yr.-old boy. He had fired while guarding an oil pipeline at Inchon, where many thefts of Army oil had occurred. He was found guilty of carelessly discharging a weapon. Involuntary manslaughter charges were filed by the Army Aug. 28 against Pfc. Martin Mills, 19, of Brooklyn, who had killed a Korean at the pipeline when he fired at 3 Koreans who had ignored his shouted warning to halt. Song Joon Won, a Korean boy, was killed in Kumchon Oct. 3 by U.S. military policeman Raymond L. Bailey of Brownsburg, Ind., who, while guarding a boxcar, had fired a warning shot to drive away a group of Korean children.

Bailey & a fellow MP were threatened by a Korean crowd but taken to safety by Korean policemen. Yi Chung Soon, 23, a Korean woman, was shot & killed at Camp Casey, S. Korea Oct. 5 by Pvt. Ronald Smith of Chicago, who said he had fired a warning shot at a group of Koreans whom he had caught stealing supplies from an Army Engineers compound and who had ignored his shout to halt. USAF authorities revealed Sept. 19 that U.S. guards at a Kunsan Air Base bomb-dump area had wounded 2 Korean girls Sept. 15 when they had fired at a group of children who had fled from the area despite warnings to halt.)

(An end to status-of-forces treaties permitting foreign-court trial of U.S. servicemen was demanded by the American Legion Sept. 18 at its convention in Atlantic City and by the Disabled American Veterans Aug. 22 at its convention in Buffalo, N.Y. John S. Gleason Jr., 42, vice pres. of the First Natl. Bank in Chicago, a World War II veteran & a brigadier general in the Reserve's 85th Div., was elected Legion cmndr. Sept. 19.)

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Garbage Probe. Allegations that gangsters had seized control of the $50 million-a-yr. private garbage collection industry in the New York area were aired in Washington Nov. 12-16 before the Select Senate Com. on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. The committee was told that the industry was dominated by the Mafia (semi-legendary league of murderers that originated among Sicilian bandits). Its alleged kingpin: diminutive (5 ft. 1½ in., 122 lb.) Vincent James Squillante, 40, who called himself the "godson" of recently-slain Albert Anastasia, reputed Murder, Inc. executioner.

Committee Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) said at the opening of the hearings Nov. 12 that Squillante, a "labor relations man . . . with an underworld background & no previous experience in the labor-management field," had established "a stranglehold" on N.Y. carting trade associations "for his own personal profit & that of his associates, a number of them prominent hoodlums."

Highlights of testimony:

Squillante invoked the 5th Amend. Nov. 15 in refusing to answer more than 100 questions. Committee evidence indicated, however, that Squillante had forced the Greater N.Y. Cartmen's Assn. to raise a fund for various purposes, including the "defense" of Squillante "in any shape or form." Truck owners were required to make "voluntary" $250-a-truck contributions to the fund, and within a week Squillante had drawn $14,215.99 from it to pay taxes, penalties & interest assessed against him as a result of a tax-evasion conviction.

Edward Doyle, pres. of Yonkers, N.Y. Teamsters Local 456, told the committee Nov. 12 that the unsolved 1952 slaying of John Acropolis, his predecessor, was "the result" of Acropolis' resistance to demands of Teamsters Local 813, which allegedly was invading Local 456's territory. Local 813 had been created by Local 27. Doyle said he had heard Acropolis threatened with death by Joe Parisi, then secy.-treas. of Local 27, & Bernard Adelstein, then a Local 813 business agent. Parisi, who died of a heart attack in 1956, had a long police record & was described by committee investigators as an associate of Charles (Lucky) Luciano & Murder, Inc.'s Louis (Lepke) Buchalter. Doyle said Acropolis was shot to death within 3 weeks after Doyle had received a telephone threat from Tom Disalvo, an agent of Bldg. Svc. Employes Local 32B, that "4 of youse are going to die." According to Doyle, Local 813 used boycott, threats & violence to win a monopoly of Yonkers garbage hauling for the Westchester Carting Co., headed by ex-convict Alfred (Nick) Ratteni, who had been described as a chief lieutenant of gambler Frank Costello. After the company had achieved its monopoly, Doyle said, it dropped Local 813 and recognized a company union headed by Stephen Spiak, an ex-Yonkers policeman with petty larceny & pinball convictions. (Spiak invoked the 5th Amend. 24 times Nov. 12.)

Adelstein, $400-a-week secy.-treas. of Teamsters Local 813 & $285-a-week secy.-treas. of Cooperage, Drum & Container Workers Local 34 of the Coopers' Intl. Union, denied Nov. 16 that he had threatened Acropolis. He also denied ever doing favors for employers against the interests of employes. The committee then introduced tape recordings among Adelstein and racketeers Anthony (Tony Ducks) Corallo & Carmine Tramunti that indicated Tramunti had arranged with Adelstein that the union would not bother the Sunrise Sanitation Co. although the company's employes were being paid only $66 for a 6-day week, as against the union's scale of $80 or more for a 5-day week. Committee investigators said Adelstein also operated a dance fund that required every union member to buy a $5 ticket every year. Although records of the fund were inadequate, the investigators said they had found one 1956 expenditure of $5,889 to buy Adelstein an air-conditioned auto.

Joseph Amato agent of the Treasury Dept.'s Narcotics Bureau, testified Nov. 13 that the N.Y. area garbage hauling industry was controlled by the Mafia and that Squillante & his nephew, Genaro (Gerry) Mancuso, were Mafia members. Amato charged that Squillante was "a major source of supply for nacotics."

Among witnesses who invoked the 5th Amend.: Nov. 14—**Casper Donald (the Professor) Modica,** 53, tutor of Albert Anastasia Jr. & the sons of other top mobsters; **Nunzio Squillante,** Squillante's brother & head of General Sanitation Co., the alleged "whip" company that employed non-union men and was used to undercut garbage haulers who were being punished by the mob. Nov. 15—**Genaro Mancuso,** Squillante's nephew & alleged lieutenant in garbage & narcotics rackets. [See p. 356B1]

Abel Gets 30 Years. Col. Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, 55, convicted Soviet spy, was sentenced in New York Nov. 15 to 30 years in prison and was fined $3,000. Fed. Dist. Judge Mortimer W. Byers, 80, actually imposed separate sentences of 30 years, 10 years & 5 years on 3 different counts but directed that the terms were to be served concurrently. He could have imposed a death sentence. [See p. 350B2-B3]

(The Army announced Oct. 30 that espionage charges had been filed against M/Sgt. Roy Adair Rhodes, 40, who had testified at the Abel trial that he had sold information to the Soviets.) [See p. 341C-D2]

Sobell Plea Rejected. The Supreme Court Nov. 12 rejected for the 8th time pleas to give Morton Sobell a new trial on wartime spy charges. Convicted in 1951, he had served 7 years of a 30-yr. term. The 2 latest appeals, signed by atomic scientist Harold C. Urey & 5,300 other persons, charged that U.S. agents had kidnaped Sobell in Mexico City, brought him back illegally to the U.S. and used "false & perjured evidence" against him. [See p. 350G2-A3]

Convictions Reversed. Smith Act convictions of 4 Philadelphia Communist leaders were reversed by the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia Nov. 13. 5 others convicted on the same charges were granted new trials. Judge William H. Hastie's unanimous opinion was based on recent Supreme Court rulings that proof of intent to overthrow the Govt. by force was necessary for conviction and that "mere teachings" of the CP & CP activity or membership were not illegal.

Hastie's ruling ordered acquittal of: Walter Lowenfels (Lerner), ex-editor of the "Daily Worker's" Pennsylvania edition; Sherman Marion Labotivz; Benj. Weiss, local CP treasurer; Irvin (Chick) Katz, waterfront organizer for the CP. New trials were granted for: Jos. Kuzma, alleged CP underground leader in Pennsylvania; Jos. Roberts (alias Sam Gobeloff), ex-"Daily Worker" official; David Dubensky (Davis), ex-business representative of United Electrical Workers Local 155; Thos. Nabried, CP district organizer; Robt. Klonsky (Kirby), ex-CP district secy. [See Vol. XV, p. 209F-G3]

U.S. Atty. D. Malcolm Anderson in Pittsburgh Sept. 13 had dropped the Govt.'s case against 6 other Pennsylvania CP leaders because, he said, reexamination of the case "in the light of recent Supreme Court decisions has led us to conclue that we cannot successfully retry these defendants on the basis of evidence presently available to the Govt."

Those freed of charges: Steve Nelson (Mesaroh), ex-western Pa. CP chairman; Jas. Hulse Dolsen, "Daily Worker" writer; Wm. Albertson; Benj. Lowell Carreathers; Irving Weissman; Andrew Onda. All but Onda (who had escaped trial because of illness) had been convicted of Smith Act violations in 1953 but had been granted new trials by the Supreme Court. [See Vol. XVI, p. 380A3]

The Supreme Court Oct. 14 reversed the Smith Act convictions of Junius Irving Scales (alias Joe Shields) & Claude Mack Lightfoot and ordered new trials. It acted on a motion of the Justice Dept., which cited the Clinton E. Jencks case (in which the Supreme Court ruled that the defense was entitled to see pertinent reports Govt. witnesses had made to the FBI). [See Vol. XV, p. 233C3]

Other convictions reversed:

By the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Haven, Conn. Sept. 11—Mrs. Martha Stone Asher, 45, N.J. Communist leader; Jos. Dimow, 36, CP's Connecticut state press secy.; Simon Silverman (alias Sidney Taylor), 41, state CP chairman; Robt. C. Ekins, 47, sculptor & state CP secy.; Jacob Goldring, 40, state CP committee member & organizer. They had been convicted in Mar. 1956 of conspiracy to teach & advocate violent overthrow of the Govt. Fed. Dist. Judge Robt. P. Anderson had sentenced Dimow to 3 years in jail, the others to 4 years each. (Co-defendant Alfred Marder had been acquitted; co-defendant Jas. C. Tate had been convicted & given a suspended sentence; the jury had failed to agree on charges against Sidney S. Resnick, and Anderson had dismissed the case against him.) [See Vol. XV, p. 76G3]

By 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver Aug. 24—Mrs. Patricia J. Blau; Arthur Bary [see Vol. XVI, p. 391B2] & his estranged wife, Anna;

LABOR STATISTICS

	Oct.	Sept.	Oct. '56
Civilian labor force† ..	*68,513	*68,225	*68,082
Employed†	*66,005	*65,674	*66,174
Agricultural†	*6,837	*6,518	*7,173
Non-farm§	*53,078	*53,132	*52,952
Manufacturing§	*16,767	*16,884	*17,238
Govt. (all levels)§..	*7,471	*7,383	*7,290
Unemployed†	*2,508	*2,552	*1,909
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.§	39.5	40.0	40.7
Avg. weekly mfg. pay§	$82.16	$83.20	$82.21

* In thousands † Census Bur. § Bur. of Labor Statistics

FARM PRICES

(From Agriculture Dept.; 1910-14=100)

Received by farmers:	Oct.	Sept.	'56
All farm products	240	245	234
Crops	224	228	231
Livestock & products	254	259	236
Paid by farmers:			
All items*	296	296	288
Family living items	286	287	279
Parity ratio	81	83	81

* All commodities, services, interest, taxes, wages

Lewis M. Johnson, Harold Zepelin; Jos. Wm. & Maia Scherrer. A new trial was ordered on charges that they had conspired to overthrow the Govt. by violence. [See Vol. XV, p. 233D-E3]

Fed. Dist. Judge Louis E. Goodman in San Francisco Nov. 1 ordered the sedition case against John W. Powell, 38, his wife (Sylvia Campbell Powell, 36) & Julian Schuman to be dismissed in 30 days unless the State Dept. permitted the defense to gather evidence in Communist China & North Korea. The defendants were accused of publishing (in the "China Monthly Review," which the Powells had published in Shanghai and for which Schuman had written) false charges that the U.S. was guilty of aggression & germ warfare in the Korean war. The defendants had named 100 persons in Red China & North Korea who, according to the defense, could testify that the anti-U.S. articles were true. [See Vol. XIV, p. 437B-E1]

FOREIGN

Philippines. Pres. Carlos P. Garcia, 61, of the Nacionalista Party, was reelected Nov. 12 for a 4-yr. term, but his running mate, House Speaker José P. Laurel Jr., was defeated by Diosdado Macapagal, Liberal congressman, for the vice presidency. Garcia defeated industrialist-planter José Yulo (Liberal), ex-publisher Manuel P. Manahan (Progressive) & Judge Antonio Quirino (dissident Liberal). A typhoon struck northern Luzon Nov. 12 and curtailed the turnout of voters. [See p. 92A-D2]

Cuba. 31 Cuban nationals about to sail for Cuba in a yacht loaded with arms, medical supplies & uniforms, reportedly meant for the Castro rebel forces, were arrested by U.S. agents Nov. 19 near Key West, Fla. and charged with conspiracy to export arms illegally. (U.S. officials Oct. 29 confirmed Cuban opposition reports that arms ordered by the Batista Govt. last year and paid for in cash had been shipped from New Jersey early in October with U.S. Govt. approval.) 30 rebels were reported killed Nov. 14 in a clash with Govt. troops in Pilon, Oriente Province. Meanwhile, concentrated arson attacks by Castro forces on sugar & tobacco plantations began Nov. 13 as a prelude to a "general revolutionary" strike reportedly to be called Dec. 15. Sugar milling firms in Oriente reported that 6,000 acres of crops had been burned at a loss of almost $2 million. 50 tobacco warehouses had also been burned in the past month.

Formation in the U.S. of a Council for Cuban Liberation aiming at the establishment of a provisional Govt. & restoration of the 1940 constitution was disclosed Oct. 17 in Washington. 7 anti-Batista groups, including the Party of the Cuban People, the 26th of July movement, Fed. of University Students, Directerio Revolucionario, Directerio Olviro Revolucionario, Organizacion Autentico and ex-pres. Carlos Prío Socarrás' Cuban Revolutionary Party, were formally united by charter Nov. 1 in Miami.

Charges by the Cuban Medical Assn. Nov. 4 that 2 physicians had been murdered by soldiers for treating wounded insurgents resulted in a request for a non-political investigation by the World Medical Assn., it was revealed Nov. 11 in New York. It was charged also that wounded insurgent soldiers had been dragged from hospitals & murdered.

Mounting arrests among students & professional people, including doctors & lawyers, in efforts to prevent medical supplies, food & money from being collected for rebels were reported Nov. 12 in Havana. [See p. 336A1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Auction of 65 modern French paintings collected by the late Georges Lurcy, French-American banker, broker & writer on finance & politics, brought receipts of $1,708,550 in New York Nov. 7, a record for an auction of modern art. (Record for an auction both of moderns & Old Masters: $2,387,960 from sale of the late Mrs. John E. Rovensky's collection in New York Jan. 30.) [See p. 101G3] . . . **Mural** of nonobjective design painted by Swedish artist Bo Beskow went on display Nov. 10 in the meditation room at UN Hq. in New York. [See Vol. XII, p. 71B] . . . **Leonard Bernstein,** 39, was named musical dir. of the N.Y. Philharmonic Orchestra Nov. 19 (effective next season) to succeed Dimitri Mitropoulos, who resigned to concentrate on conducting Met. Opera performances. [See pp. 328E3, 64F3] . . . **Chicago Police Censor Board's** ban May 6, 1955 on showings of "The Game of Love," a French film, as indecent & immoral was overruled by the U.S. Supreme Court Nov. 12 in a case brought by Times Film Corp., the distributor. The court cited a previous ruling in a Calif. book censorship case in which it held that "sex & obscenity are not synonymous." [See Vol. XIV, p. 434G3]

Natl. Education Assn. reported Nov. 19 in Washington that 23.5% of new fulltime U.S. college instructors held Ph.D. degrees last school year, as against 31.4% in 1952-53, and that 75% of new Ph.D. degree winners in chemistry & 60% in physics currently took industrial instead of teaching jobs. [See p. 365E1] . . . **Assn. of Graduate Schools** received a report Nov. 12 in N.Y. from its Com. on Policies in Graduate Education (deans Marcus E. Hobbs of Duke U., chrmn.; Jacques Barzun of Columbia U., A. R. Gordon of Toronto U., J. P. Elder of Harvard) recommending more stringent scholastic requirements & completion within 3 yrs. of residence of graduate studies leading to a Ph.D. degree.

NEW BOOKS

Alarms and Diversions. By James Thurber. Essays, stories & drawings, mostly humorous. Nov. 12. (Harpers, 367 pp., $4.50)*

A Bit Off the Map, and Other Stories. By Angus Wilson. Satirical short stories poke fun at British intellectual poseurs, Teddy-boys, civil servants. Nov. 14. (Viking, 193 pp., $3.50)*

The Christmas That Almost Wasn't. By Ogden Nash. Rhymed story of how evil nephew of king almost abolished Christmas. Nov. 7. (Little, Brown, 63 pp., $3)‡

A Cup of Tea for Mr. Thorgill. By Storm Jameson. Communist conspiracy is discovered in small Oxford U. college. Oct. 30 (Harpers, 273 pp., $3.50)*

A Death in the Family. By James Agee. Posthumous novel dealing with death of father & effect it has on various members of family. Nov. 15. (McDowell, Obolensky, 339 pp., $3.95)*

The D.A.'s Man. By Harold R. Danforth & James D. Horan. Danforth, special investigator for N.Y. Dist. Atty. 1935-51, tells about brushes with crime & death. Nov. 14. (Crown, 361 pp., $4.95)†

The Golden Sovereign: A continuation to "Over the Bridge." By Richard Church. 2d vol. in autobiog. of English poet-novelist-critic. Nov. 13. (Dutton, 245 pp., $3.75)†

Last Tales. By Isak Dinesen (Baroness Karen Blixen). 12 fantastic & imaginative short stories in which honor, fidelity & loyalty are themes. Nov. 4. (Random House, 341 pp., $4)*

Lieutenant in Algeria. By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber. Trans. by Ronald Matthews. Ed. of French newspaper "l'Express" says French policy in Algerian war has forced every Arab to become rebel. Oct. 30. (Knopf, 231 pp., $3.50)†

Mooltiki: Stories & Poems from India. By Rumer Godden. Short stories about Indian life & autobiographical essay about domestic elephant. Nov. 8. (Viking, 151 pp., $3.50)*

The Return of Lady Brace. By Nancy Wilson. American woman returns to crumbling Long Island estate & life with 2 troubled daughters, sick brother, happy Buddhist monk. Oct. 30. (Random House, 242 pp., $3.75)*

Southern Belle. By Mary Craig Sinclair. Autobiog. of young southerner whose father disowned her when she married novelist Upton Sinclair, later learned to like them both. Nov. 12. (Crown, 407 pp., $5)†

Tale of a Whistling Shrimp. By Vladimir B. Grinioff. Satire on Soviet life in which crooked Moscow banker finally loses to bigger crooks. Oct. 30. (Dutton, 251 pp., $3.50)*

* Fiction † Non-fiction ‡ Verse

OBITUARIES

Harrison L. Amber, 68, Berkshire Life Ins. Co. chrmn.; Nov. 13 in Pittsfield, Mass. of cancer.

John M. Burnham, 40, design mgr. of Electric Boat Div. of General Dynamics Corp. since 1952, designer of atomic submarines "Nautilus," "Seawolf," "Skate"; Nov. 15 in New Haven, Conn. of pneumonia.

Rudolf Diels, 56, Nazi Gestapo's first chief (until 1934), brother-in-law of Hermann Goering who later broke with Nazis & was arrested after 1944 attempt on Hitler's life; Nov. 18 in Katzeneinbogen, W. Germany (shot himself accidentally).

Dudley Doolittle Sr., 76, U.S. Rep. (D., Kan.) 1913-19; Nov. 14 in Emporia, Kan.

George Morris Fay, 48, U.S. Atty. for Dist. of Columbia 1946-51 who helped to prosecute Puerto Rican would-be assassins of ex-Pres. Truman; Nov. 17 in Washn. of cancer.

William Lambert Kleitz, 63, pres. of Guaranty Trust Co. of N.Y.; Nov. 19 in Port Chester, N.Y. of injuries suffered in fall from ladder.

Martin T. Lacy, 75 Nov. 14, NYC Teamsters Joint Cncl. 16 head 1951-57; Nov. 13 in Westwood, N.J. [See p. 278C-D3]

Maj. Edward Dudley Metcalfe, 70, British Army officer, aide to Duke of Windsor when he was Prince of Wales, best man at duke's wedding; Nov. 19 in London.

Dr. Jay McLean, 67, discoverer of anti-coagulant heparin (useful in heart surgery & coronary thrombosis treatment), Savannah Tumor Clinic head; Nov. 14 in Savannah, Ga.

Thomas McMorrow, 71, author of

"Little Ambie" stories for "Sat. Eve Post"; Nov. 18 in New York.

Sean Moylan, 68, Irish Agri. Min., ex-Education & Lands Min.; Nov. 16 in Dublin. [See p. 99E3]

E. Alexander Powell, 78, African & S. Amer. explorer, travel author, U.S. consular & Agri. Dept. aide; Nov. 12 in Falls Village, Conn.

Gilbert Rathman, 68, mechanical engineer, inventor of Roots-Connersville spiraxial compressor (blower adopted by U.S. Navy to increase cruising range of atomic submarines); Nov. 11 in Union, N.J.

Arthur A. Shurcliff, 87, landscape architect who recreated Williamsburg, Va. gardens, landscaped Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Colgate universities; Nov. 12 in Boston.

Dr. John A. Schindler, 53, physician-author of best-selling "How to Live 365 Days a Year"; Nov. 16 near Monroe, Wis. in auto crash.

Donald Cheyne Strachan, 72, Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. 1925, Asst. U.S. Dist. Atty. for eastern N.Y. 1930-33; Nov. 13, Waterbury, Vt.

Richard Taber, 72, B'way actor, co-author with James Gleason of "Is Zat So" (1925); Nov. 17 in N.Y.

Frank Leopold Weil, 63, chrmn. Hebrew Union College-Jewish Inst. of Religion (N.Y.), co-founder & dir. World II United Svc. Org.; Nov. 10 in New York.

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Nov. 17)

N.Y. 13, Phila. 0; Cleve. 30, Washn. 30; Los Ang. 31, Green Bay 27; Baltimore 29, Chicago Bears 14; Detroit 31, San Francisco 10.

College (Nov. 16)

Army 20, Tulane 14	Ohio St. 17, Iowa 13
Auburn 6, Georgia 0	Ore.St. 24, Stanfd. 14
Bos.C. 19, Marqt. 14	Oregon 16, USC 7
Brown 33, Harvard 6	PennSt. 14, H. Cross 10
Dartm. 20, Cornell 19	Penn 28, Columbia 6
Del. 34, Bucknell 13	Purdue 27, Nwstn. 0
Denver 21, Utah St. 10	Rice 7, Tex.A&M 6
Detrt. 33, Quantico 0	S.C 13, Virginia 0
Duke 7, Clemson 6	SMU 27, Arkansas 22
Fla. 14, Vandblt. 7	Syrac. 34, Colgate 6
Ga. Tech 10, Ala. 7	Texas 14, TCU 2
Houston 27, Wichita 6	Tex. Tech 26, H.-S. 21
Iowa St. 33, S.D. 0	Tulsa 12, Cinci. 7
Kan. 13, Okla. St. 7	UCLA 21, COP 0
Kan.St. 23, Mo. 21	Utah 34, AF Acad. 0
Ky. 27, Xavier (O.) 0	VMI 33, Citadel 7
Lehigh 27, Buffalo 7	Wash. 35, Calif. 27
Maryland 16, Miami 6*	Wash. St. 21, Ida. 13
Michigan 27, Ind. 13	W. Va. 27, Wake F. 14
Mich. St. 42, Minn. 13	W&M 38, Rutgers 7
Miss. 14, Tenn. 7	Wms. 39, Amherst 14
Navy 52, G.Wash. 0	Wis. 24, Illinois 13
N.C. St. 12, VPI 0	Wyoming 20, N.M. 13
Notre D. 7, Okla. 0†	Yale 20, Princeton 13

* Nov. 15 † Ending a 47-game winning streak for Oklahoma, an intercollegiate record. Oklahoma had won every game since losing to Notre Dame in its first game in 1953. [See Vol. XIII, p. 328A3]

Chess: Mrs. Gisela Kahn Gresser of New York & Mrs. Sonja Graf Stevenson of Palm Springs, Calif. tied for the U.S. Chess Fed. women's championship in a tourney in Los Angeles ended Nov. 17. [See p. 192E1] . . . **Horse racing:** Mrs. Hirsch Jacobs' Promised Land, Ismael Valenzuela up, won the $55,600 Roamer Handicap at Jamaica (N.Y.) Nov. 16, for $37,500. [See p. 368A1] . . . **Tennis:** Mal Anderson & Mervyn Rose won men's doubles Nov. 15, Ashley Cooper & Lorraine Coughlan men's & women's singles, respectively, Nov. 16 in the New South Wales championships in Sydney. [See pp. 304G1, 296E2] . . . **Track:** Mich. St. won the team title and Crawford Kennedy of Mich. State the individual title in the IC4A crosscountry meet in N.Y. Nov. 18. [See p. 184A1; Vol. XVI, 392D2]

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Baseball player trade Nov. 20: infielder Billy Martin, outfielders Gus Zernial & Lou Skizas, pitchers Tom Morgan & Maurice (Mickey) McDermott & catcher Tim Thompson from Kansas City to Detroit for outfielders Bill Tuttle & Jim Small, pitchers John Tstouris & Duke Maas, catcher Frank House & 2 unchosen minor league players. [See pp. 360E2, 344A1, 200B-C2]

Willie Mays, San Francisco Giants' star Negro centerfielder, was sold a $37,500 home in an all-white district of western San Francisco Nov. 14 by builder Walter A. Gnesdiloff despite objections of residents of the exclusive St. Francis Wood section nearby. Gnesdiloff, who originally had refused to sell to Mays, said he was convinced that popular sentiment in San Francisco favored the sale. Mayor Geo. Christopher had invited the Mayses to be guests in his home until they found a suitable house. [See p. 343F-G3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 43 of 58 persons aboard a British Aquilla Airways Solent flying boat enroute to Madeira & the Canary Islands were killed Nov. 15 when it crashed in flames on the Isle of Wight. [See p. 368C2] . . . 28 persons died when a freight train on the wrong track collided with a 2-coach train packed with farmers going to a fair Nov. 16 near Chatonnay, France. [See p. 304F2] . . . 15 children & 3 adults were burned to death Nov. 16 in Niagara Falls, N.Y. when the partly-abandoned frame tenement where they were living burned after the steam furnace exploded. The dead: Mrs. Mary Ewing, 25, & her 8 children; 7 of 10 children of Mr. & Mrs. Sanford Reid; adults Jack Thomas & John Johnson. . . . 17 miners were killed Nov. 19 in an explosion at the Kames colliery near Muirkirk, Scotland. . . . 25 persons were reported by the AP Nov. 18 to have died in flash floods & snowstorms in Alabama (3 in tornadoes Nov. 18), Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri & Nebraska Nov. 16-18.

Crime. Colombian bandits were reported Nov. 14 in Bogotá to have robbed & slain at least 77 persons Nov. 3-10 in the west central mountains. . . . Handyman Edward Gein, 51, admitted to police Nov. 18 in Wautoma, Wis. that he had killed Mrs. Bernice Worden, 58, of Plainfield, Wis. Nov. 16 and later mutilated her body on his farm near Plainfield. Police also discovered in Gein's farmhouse 10 human heads which he claimed he had "collected from cemeteries." . . . Deaf-mutes Joseph Buza, 20, & his brother, Bert, 16, were sentenced Nov. 15 in St. Clairsville, O. to be electrocuted Mar. 10, 1958 for the murder Apr. 11 of Mrs. Margaret Denham, 74, when she demanded payment of a debt. . . . 64 underworld figures, including Vito Genovese, 60, ex-associate of slain gangster Albert Anastasia, were rounded up by state police & federal agents as they met Nov. 14 at the Apalachin, N.Y. home of Joseph Barbara, 51, head of a Canda Dry bottling firm in Endicott, N.Y. Police released all 65 after they insisted under questioning that they had come only to visit Barbara, who had been sick. . . . Max Monderer, 47, N.Y. jewelry salesman, was robbed of a briefcase containing $500,000 in diamonds as he entered a Detroit building Nov. 19. The thief fired tear gas shells at him. . . . John F. (Chick) Meehan, 64, of Jamaica, N.Y., ex-football coach for Syracuse U. & NYU, was given a one-yr. suspended sentence & fined $5,000 in federal court in New York Nov. 15 for conspiracy to obtain steel fraudulently & sell it on the black market during the Korean War. Hyman Kopp, 51, of Westbury, N.Y. received the same sentence. John L. Kern, 39, received a one-yr. suspended sentence & was fined $1,000. . . . 5 more arrests in the theft of $300.000 worth of Achromycin from the Lederle Lab. in Pearl River, N.Y. were disclosed Nov. 15 by the FBI. Those arrested: Bernard Crown, pharmacy owner of Swissdale, Pa.; his brother-in-law, Archie Black; ex-Lederle employes Paul H. T. Demoa, Michael Kapral Jr. & Ben A. Pay. [See p. 104C2] . . . Nathan Leopold, 53, was granted a rehearing next February of his parole petition by the Ill. Pardon & Parole Bd. Nov. 14. [See p. 248C2]

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Hans Max Haupt, convicted in 1944 of treason for aiding his Nazi saboteur son, Herbert, was deported to Germany from New York Nov. 14, His life sentence, being served in Danbury (Conn.) Fed. Reformatory, was commuted Oct. 31 by Pres. Eisenhower so as to expire when he was turned over for deportation. [See Vol. II, p. 192N] . . . **T. Lamar Caudle & Matthew J. Connelly** were overruled in their appeal against tax conspiracy convictions by the U.S. Court of Appeals in St. Louis Nov. 15. [See p. 82A2] . . . **Maria Meneghini-Callas'** $300,000 breach-of-contract suit filed against her by ex-manager E. Richard Bagarozy was settled out of court for an undisclosed sum, it was reported Nov. 17 in Chicago. [See Vol. XVI, p. 344B3]

Married: Anne Idabelle Firestone, daughter of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. bd. chrmn. Harvey S. Firestone, to CBS exec. John Fleming Ball; Nov. 9 in New York. . . . Genevieve Louise Spishock to ex-Polish AF Lt. Frank E. Jarecki; Nov. 9 in Oil City, Pa. [See Vol. XIII, p. 265A3]

Birthdays: Indian Prim Min. Jawaharlal Nehru was 68 Nov. 14. [See p. 332E2] . . . Blues composer W. C. Handy was 84 Nov. 17.